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## Admission & Threats By Terrorists

### IRGUN BROADCAST

Jerusalem, Jan. 6.  
The Irgun Zvai Leumi on Sunday night confirmed the use of flamethrowers in recent extremist attacks and threatened "they will be used in future attacks."

In a broadcast detailing recent outrages by "our soldiers against British military," the Irgun said flamethrowers were "made by our specialists."

The broadcast alleged that the four youths arrested for the flogging of the British soldiers had been tortured in the Jerusalem central prison, and the Irgun threatened retaliation.

### CASUALTIES CLAIMED

It said British casualties included one captain killed and 20 of other ranks injured. Five policemen were wounded, the broadcast said, adding that only two Irgunists were wounded.

Meanwhile, the military police on Sunday night ejected a considerable number of British soldiers who had entered out of bounds area seeking civilian entertainment.

Coinciding with reports from London that military measures for suppression of terrorist activities are planned, Sixth Airborne troops today began building a new concentration camp at Latrun to be known as Latrun B. It was reported the new camp will be reserved for inmates to be detained for long periods.—United Press.

## Drastic Action Forecast

London, Jan. 6.  
Lt-General Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner in Palestine, conferred today with the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, on drastic new measures to crush Jewish underground violence in the Holy Land. Informed sources said these new measures would be put into effect when Gen. Cunningham returns to Palestine within a week or two.

Sources said that the new measures included the internment of known members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Gang, but would stop short of martial law, which was proposed only as a last resort.

Opposition from some Cabinet members to harsh restrictive measures was reported, on the grounds that the measures would aggravate the situation and alienate powerful sections of the Jewish community which also oppose violence.

At the other extreme, the military authorities were reported to be demanding martial law as the only means of meeting underground terrorism.

The new British moves must be considered by the Cabinet, which meets on Thursday.—United Press.

### EDITORIAL

## Give The JCS A Fair Deal

When the British Military Administration was set up in Hong Kong in September 1945 one of its first actions was to fix incomes for its employees designed to bear some relation to the new cost of living. The policy laid was to pay 1941 basic salaries, plus rehabilitation and HOL allowance. For some grades of workers, notably manual labourers—this has worked to their decided advantage; but to the junior clerical staff and other sections of the Government while-collar brigade, it has meant a hand-to-mouth existence. This in turn has encouraged dishonesty, corruption and a lack of interest in work.

In early D.M.A. days the government's salaries policy could be justified because there were no precedents for dealing with the abnormal conditions then prevailing. But since then we have had eight months of civil administration and approved a budget based on post-war requirements. Strikingly enough, that budget made no provision for any permanent improvement in the lower-grade salaries of government employees, although a deficit of \$120,000,000 was estimated for without anyone turning a hair. This, in itself, is hardly calculated to inspire into the J.C.S. that sense of loyalty, integrity and shoulder-to-the-wheel which government constantly expects of its workers.

But the crux of the discontent now so manifest among the various lower-grade groups of government departments is the authorities' adamant stand against any increase in basic salaries. Wherefore, the workers' complaint merits support, for the simple reason that the large numbers of civil servants have always been underpaid, and that even if the cost of living were to fall to the 1941 level, they would still be on the subsistence level.

This is what Government must, sooner or later acknowledge, and correct. The sooner, the better, or the already seriously questioned efficiency of its departments will become even more impaired by discontent and dishonesty.

## Diplomatically Friends Again

New York, Jan. 6.

Radio Moscow announced tonight that Russia and Siam agreed to resume diplomatic relations. The renewal was arranged by the exchange of notes through their diplomatic representatives in Sweden.

The broadcast said the Siamese envoy in Sweden pledged that Siam "would adhere to a sincere friendly policy towards the Soviet Union," and insisted that the present government in Bangkok fully disapproved the "contrary attitude of the former Siamese government."—United Press.

## Laski Reveals Why Monty Is In Moscow

Brussels, Jan. 6.  
The former chairman of the British Labour Party, Professor Harold Laski, today said Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's visit to Moscow was aimed at preventing a third world war.

Laski said British General Staff secrets were open to the Russians and the Staffs desired to promote confidence between Russia and the other Allied powers.—United Press.

### CASE OF SCOTCH

Moscow, Jan. 6.  
Field Marshal Montgomery opened his visit to Russia with an expression of hope for the growth of "mutual benefit of us all."

Marshal Montgomery arrived by plane and landed to a rousing welcome at Moscow airport in a swirling snowstorm. He was met by Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky, Soviet Chief of Staff.

It was understood Lord Montgomery brought Marshal Vassilevsky a case of Scotch labelled "Britain Delivers the Goods."

Marshal Montgomery read a statement in English, saying in part: "I come to Russia as a soldier. I want to pay my respects to the Soviet Army—that mighty army which played such a big part in the victory of the Allies over the Axis in the late war."

"The nation which suffered most severely was Russia and her people did not complain. I want to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army."—United Press.

## INDONESIAN SHIP SUNK

Batavia, Jan. 6.

The Dutch destroyer Kartenaer sank an Indonesian vessel of unspecified size yesterday when the latter did not obey an order to halt, it was announced today.

Indonesian reports said the destroyer fired on the vessel 12 times as it put to sea off Cherbon. Official reports said two Indonesians were killed and 22 taken prisoner off the ship, which was escorting a coastal vessel. The Dutch Navy said that under the arrangements the vessel should not have been at sea.—United Press.

# Pres. Truman Calls For Collective Security

## TELLS CONGRESS EARLY TREATIES WITH JAPAN AND GERMANY DESIRABLE

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman told Congress in his annual message that a system of collective security under the United Nations must precede this country participation in disarmament.

He did not elaborate the point and left unsaid his belief that the United Nations had not yet developed sufficiently to maintain world peace and security. Other major highlights of the foreign affairs section of the message were:

1. An appeal for early recognition of Austria's independence and the withdrawal of American, British, Soviet and French troops from that country.
2. Early peace treaties with Germany and Japan. He said, "The Germans cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future."
3. A request that Congress pass new legislation which will allow displaced persons to enter the United States. Only 5,000 have been able to come in under the present immigration laws, since May.
4. The recently completed peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland are not "completely satisfactory" but as good as can be hoped for.
5. The United States has shipped more supplies to hungry peoples than all other countries combined. He did not mention any need for new Congressional appropriations to continue unilateral relief shipments now that UNRRA was ending its work.
6. A promise that the United States seeks no monopoly for itself or for any group of nations in atomic energy. The United States asks only for sufficient safeguards in any international control plan to assure against use of atomic energy for military purposes.
7. A warning that the United States will not consent to peace settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital to just and enduring peace.—United Press.

## STRONG U.S. NOTE

## Wants Dairen To Be Open Port

Washington, Jan. 7.  
The United States government has asked both Russia and China to arrange without further delay to end the Soviet military control of Dairen and open the Manchurian port to world traffic under Chinese administration.

This action was announced by the State Department as the first official step taken by Washington for the refusal of the Soviet authorities on December 12 to allow three civilians to land at Dairen.

The State Department said that the note was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow and the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking by American diplomats on January 3.

Twenty minutes notice was served by the Russians on a United States Naval vessel after the ship had over-stayed a 48-hour permit under which it had entered.

State Department officials have said that the Russians were within their rights in ordering the ship out and refrained from criticism of the so-called ultimatum and the nature of the departure order.

### Text Of Note

The note said: "The American government considers it desirable that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet governments with a view to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Soviet and Chinese agreement of August 14, 1915 in regard to Dairen."

"This government perceives no reason why there should be further delay in reopening the port under Chinese administration to international commerce as contemplated in the aforementioned agreement."—Associated Press.

## STOP PRESS

### TEST SCORES

England—2nd Inn	
138 for 1	
Hutton, c Bradman, b Hassett	40
Washbrook not out	40
Extras	8
160 For One	Later.
103 For 2	Later.

## Domestic Programme

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman submitted to Congress today a four-point labour legislation programme which would ban jurisdictional strikes and establish a commission to investigate the entire field of labour management.

That was the highlight of his State of Union Message covering 15 domestic and international subjects. President Truman also notified the House and Senate that his new budget would be balanced and that he would recommend continuation of wartime excise taxes which are due to expire in June. Openly mindful that he is up against a House and Senate controlled by Republicans the President appealed for co-operation to test the safety of the nation be endangered.

He also outlined briefly an economic programme which he will submit to Congress later this week calling for continued restrictions of monopolies and unfair business practices and continuation of "an aggressive programme of home construction."

### CLOSELY RELATED

The President stressed to Congress the close relationship between domestic and foreign affairs. He said: "The progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct in foreign affairs."

He said that maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and improving the welfare of our people has a greater meaning of our world leadership. What we do or fail to do at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world. If we are able to help bring about the elements of peace in other countries: political stability, economic advancement and social progress.

"The peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary have finally been prepared. Following the signing of these treaties next month in Paris they will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification. This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory. Whatever their defects, however, I am convinced they are as good as we can hope to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime allies. Further dispute and delay would jeopardise the political stability of the countries concerned."

Mr. Truman reiterated his desire for the creation of a single board of national defence which would unify the armed services, and he notified Congress he would soon submit recommendations for a unified training programme.

**ECONOMIC PROSPECTS**  
At the outset of his message he forecast greater economic opportunities for 1947 and announced a five-point basic economy programme which he believed the Government should follow to promote greater harmony between labour and management; 2, restriction of monopolies and unfair business practices; 3, continuation of an aggressive programme of home construction; 4, balancing of the budget in the next fiscal year and achievement of a

substantial surplus to be applied to reducing the public debt; 5, protection of a fair level of return to farmers in post-war agriculture.

The President's labour recommendations were prefaced with a warning against "punitive legislation." He reaffirmed his belief in free collective bargaining as a process for determining wages and working conditions, and made four basic recommendations for the reduction of industrial strife:

1. Early enactment of laws to prevent jurisdictional strikes and the use of economic force by either labour or management to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts.
2. Development and expansion of Labour Dept facilities for mediation and the voluntary arbitration of labour disputes. This provision contains the basic elements of the "fact finding" plan which the President suggested to Congress last year but which the Congress rejected.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

3. A general extension of the social security system, completion of a national health programme and provisions for a fair minimum wage.

4. The appointment of a 20-member temporary joint committee to conduct a broad study of labour-management relations. Twelve members would be chosen by Congress from the members of both parties in the House and Senate, and eight members representing the public, management and labour would be appointed by the President.

Mr. Truman warned labour that "it is up to labour to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level. It is up to Government to do everything in its power to encourage a high volume of production, for that is what makes possible good wages, low prices and reasonable profits."

In his discussion of financial policies the President made no mention of a reduction in income taxes as promised by the Republicans. Rather, he stressed the need for a continuing high Federal income to meet necessary expenditures for the relief of world famine, aid to veterans, continuation of necessarily large military expenditures and to meet the irreducible interest on the public debt.

The President's concern with labour-management relations as the Number One national problem today was made evident by the fact that he devoted a sizeable portion of his message to it. He was openly disturbed by the outbreak of economic warfare in 1946 between labour and management but noted that, despite industrial strife the country's current production record is at an all-time high.

**MUST REMAIN STRONG**  
Mr. Truman told Congress the need for a strong United States (Continued on Page 4)

## Appeal Made To U.S.

Bangkok, Jan. 6.

Official delegates of Viet Nam, Free Laos and Free Cambodia have sent a joint appeal asking the United States to bring the Indo-China situation to the attention of the United Nations in an effort to have the great nations intervene to prevent a "useless war," a leader of the Free Laos forces said today in an exclusive interview with United Press correspondent, Emily Brown.

The leader disclosed that a joint letter was sent to Washington to the "United States sense of justice and love of humanity." He said the liberty and lives of Indo-Chinese were imperilled "by French imperialists" since the Viet Nam disturbances began on December 17-19.

## SITUATION "GRAVE"

## Minister Reports On Palembang

Batavia, Jan. 7.

Fires were still raging last night in the market and harbour areas of the South-east Sumatran oil-refining centre of Palembang after a three-day battle between Indonesian and Dutch forces.

An agreement was reached between the forces on Sunday for a "cease fire" pending the outcome of a high level conference between Netherlands East Indies and Republican government officials at Batavia.

"This is the gravest situation since the two governments signed a truce on October 15," the Republican Minister Mr. A. K. Gani said last night upon his return from a one-day flying visit to Palembang. "The Dutch used Mitchell bombers, artillery and mortars while destroyers and gunboats shelled the city from the Mooki River. About 200 Indonesians were killed or wounded."

"Virtually the whole civilian population had fled from the city and the camp where these civilian evacuees were housed was bombed."

He said that the Indonesian labour force, rehabilitating the Standard Vacuum Company's £17,500,000 Sengkong refinery and the Shell Company's Paldjo refineries had struck in sympathy with their fellow Indonesians.

The Indonesian statement accuses the Dutch of violating the cease fire agreements.—Associated Press.

## Indo-China Situation

## Moutet Still Hopeful About Peace

Saigon, Jan. 7.

The French Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, said at a press conference yesterday that he was hopeful there would be a "cease fire" order in Indo-China in the near future.

M. Moutet's remark implied French willingness to recognise and negotiate with elements of Viet Nam leaders in Northern Indo-China.

M. Moutet also said, however, that a treaty usually followed a "cease fire" order and that under present circumstances he did not know who would be parties to such an agreement.

### ACREMENT HOPES

This statement implied that the French were hoping to make an agreement with some of the Viet Nam leaders headed by Ho Chi Minh, President of the fugitive National Viet Nam government.

M. Moutet, who recently returned from Hanoi and who plans to leave for Paris within 48 hours to report on his fact finding tour to the government, also said, "It happens that people who make treaties are not always the same people who declare war."

The Viet Namese, he added, had created a military instrument which had now "burst in their hands."

### REINFORCEMENTS

United Press reports that French reinforcements, including troops of the famed Foreign Legion, arrived at Hanoi and Haiphong by air and sea as the French Command prepared an attack that would sweep the last Viet Nam troops from the surrounded Chinese quarter of Hanoi.

The Foreign Legion troops landed at Haiphong from the liner Pasteur, while a fleet of Dakota and Junkers transports landed other troops from Southern Indo-China at Gialam airfield outside Hanoi.

It was assumed the reinforcements would march to Hanoi quickly. The French Press Agency in Paris said that a general attack against the Chinese quarter, in which some 1,000 Viet Nam troops are tightly blockaded by the French, was being delayed during negotiations to assure the safety of Chinese civilians.

It was learned in Paris, meanwhile, that M. Moutet probably would leave Saigon for France tomorrow. "The Minister has said that to end hostilities, it would be necessary to sign a contract, 'but I do not know how, when and with whom this contract could be signed.'"

Earlier dispatches said that the Chinese Consul-General at Hanoi returned to the city after four days' fruitless negotiations with the Viet Namhans to gain assurances that the lives and property of Chinese citizens in the Chinese quarter would be guaranteed.

Dispatches also said that M. Jean Sainteny, French Commissioner for Tonkin province, reportedly appealed to the Chinese, British and American consuls at Hanoi to intervene to assure the safety of 200 French civilians in Viet Namh hands.

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**"FOREVER IN MY HEART"**  
A CHINESE PICTURE

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Tortworth Court

ON the 400-acre parkland estate of an earl at Falfeld, Gloucester, is a convict prison without bars where 200 men are ruled by kindness, where Whitehall decrees that criminals shall be made happy. It is called Tortworth Court, a penal establishment that is run on country club lines.

Attention has recently been focused on Tortworth by a number of escapes, if a scramble over a four-foot ivy-covered wall can be called an "escape."

Here is the first detailed description of life at Tortworth Court, with its collection of reformed murderers,

# INSIDE THE PRISON WITHOUT BARS

A New Experiment in Prison Reform  
By GWYN LEWIS

of whom there are ten, tricksters, fire-raisers, men found guilty of rape, and other major crimes. The governor's task is to groom these men for good citizenship when released, and to do it by kindness. He calls them "my boys." He regards them as men who are not inherently criminal, but have just "slipped." Each has been judged by experts to be capable of reform.

Warders are instructed to soften the harsh discipline they knew at other prisons and to treat the convicts as men deserving of sympathy.

Tortworth is a hatted camp on the estate of the Earl of Ducre in the heart of the famed Berkeley Hunt country between Bristol and Gloucester.

It was requisitioned from the earl for wartime use as a military camp, and in July this year was transferred to the Prison Commissioners for what was officially described as a "remarkable experiment in prison reform."

Object of the experimenters is to prevent men who have suddenly become hardened criminals through association with them while serving sentence.

Candidates for Tortworth are carefully selected. Admission is restricted to men serving their first

sentence of penal servitude, that is three years and upwards, and none others who may have served shorter sentences not amounting to penal servitude.

## The governor's speech of 'welcome'

A few of this class have "done time" amounting in the aggregate to many years, and are now at Tortworth Court.

The really incorrigible are barred from this haven for the wrongdoer, where life is in many ways superior to that in an Army camp.

Sentenced men are kept under observation for at least two months before being recommended for Tortworth.

The character and conduct of the man are factors that count more than the gravity of the crime that has landed him in jail.

Psychiatrists, doctors, warders, the governor himself, and the prison chaplain each look for the good that may exist in even a murderer saved from the scaffold by some extenuating circumstance and reformed.

Men arrive at Tortworth in batches of 20. They listen to a speech of welcome to "the camp" by the governor, Genial, humane Mr. S. J. Henderson, who began life as a farm labourer.

He calls them "lads" and tells them that his job is to make them happy.

He explains that they will find the warders all kindly men with whom they can talk freely and discuss their troubles. He tells them that such things as solitary confinement and bread and water diet are unknown at Tortworth.

The men hear that it is easier to get out of Tortworth than to enter it.

Not so much as a strand of barbed wire holds them back, but punishment for those who attempt escape is transfer to another prison and possible loss of good-conduct remission.

## Seven men just walked out

A few days ago seven men "escaped." They just walked out of the place—were all recaptured and are now in another prison. Each of the seven has begged to be sent back to Tortworth. Each bitterly repents quitting the place where he was so happy. But there is no way back.

No wonder with jangling keys conducts the new arrival at Tortworth to a cell. He sleeps in a hut with 20 other men. He sleeps on a well-sprung bed with sheets and blankets.

Convicts elsewhere are locked in their cells at 5 p.m. and remain there until seven o'clock the next morning. They eat in their cells.

Bedtime at Tortworth is 9 p.m. and lights out an hour later. The men dine in a hall that has not been changed since it was occupied by American troops.

There is a curb on conversation among convicts in most prisons. There is no bridge on chatter at Tortworth. They may even whistle while they work in the "camp" equipped with their own tools. In fact, radio provides music while they work, eat and play.

These guinea pigs of this "remarkable experiment" do not even suffer the indignity of a prison haircut. The Tortworth barbers consult the wishes of their customers. Nor do those who elect to work outside on the farms experience the humiliation of being accompanied by armed guards. The guards, equipped only with truncheons, are unobtrusive figures in the background.

Tortworth inmates are "broken" of the habit of calling warders "sir"—just one of the many little touches that it is claimed helps to restore self-respect and pride.

Perusal of the Tortworth meal sheets shows that the food is exactly the same as at other prisons, but one prisoner to whom I talked on his release said—

"It is prepared like a banquet. Orderlies remove and wash up dirty dishes, and I have never known such good cooking. They even peel the potatoes, an unheard of thing in other prisons."

Recreation when the eight-hour working day is done and on work-free Sunday includes a library with 15,000 books, uncensored newspapers, a new full-size billiards table, numerous dart boards, table tennis tables, draughts and chess.

## They may have tennis this year

Outdoors there is a swimming pool, and a football pitch. It is planned to provide a gymnasium for boxing contests, a cricket ground, and allotments are contemplated for those with a taste for gardening.

There are two lakes in the grounds, both well stocked with fish, and the reforming qualities of angling are being considered. Tennis courts are also a possibility this year.

The men have their own 15-piece orchestra, providing their own instruments.

Every Sunday the governor inspects the men's huts and awards a prize of two ounces of tobacco for the best-kept hut. Rivalry is keen. Relatives and friends of the inmates open their eyes on visiting days when they are welcomed with a cup of tea made by the convict himself. Conversation is not carried on through a grille with a watchful warder in attendance.

Visits are held in a comfortably furnished room with a warder within sight, but out of earshot.

## Men smoke on prison wages

I heard that in the spring a visitors' enclosure is to be laid out among the trees and lawns of Tortworth Court.

Released men are seen off at the station by a warder tactfully dressed in civilian clothes.

Smoking is permitted, but only to the extent of two ounces of prison wages running from 4½d. to 1s. 10d. Stories have been read in the prison telling of villagers being terrified at having these comparatively unguarded criminals amongst them.

These stories have caused much indignation among the prisoners, who claim to be model prisoners. Nevertheless I must admit that the villagers are pressing for the closing down of Tortworth.

Cynical village people predict the experiment will be abandoned soon, but I understand negotiations for a 99 years lease are in hand. The mansion, at present empty, would in that case be used for housing the younger convicts.

Livestock is being bought for the prison farm that is planned. Warders are so happy at Tortworth that they are seeking cottages for their families.

## I spent my last £5 on a dinner

I can't remember how many times I've been broke. It was quite a lot of times.

It wasn't so good while it lasted. But a man has to be broke at least once in order to get a sense of value.

Not that a sense of value is much good if you stay broke permanently. It's necessary to get yourself out of that condition at the earliest possible moment, even if you risk being more broke than ever in the attempt.

One of the times I was broke was way back in the 1920's when I returned to London from a tour of Europe.

That tour of Europe, made on a small legacy from an aunt, was very educational, but we need not go into that now. It left me with something like £5. And no job.

There seemed not to be much sense in clocking out an existence on £5, so I took Estelle, Brody, the English film star, to dinner at Chivo's. In those days two people could dine quite well on £5.

Estelle asked me my plans and I had to admit that I had plenty of plans but no means of carrying them out just then. Well, why not, she suggested, go to work as an extra in her studio?

She got me the job next morning. But it didn't last. Two hours after I reported for work I had another break.

I was picked as a type and the same afternoon was off to Scotland for my first part in films.

I'm not telling every young man to spend his last shilling on a dinner. Maybe the guest wouldn't be one of the rare friends who not only promise a job but hand it to you.

FOR four years before that trip around Europe I was a trooper in the Household Cavalry, after leaving King's College at Cardiff. In the Blues I learned several things which turned out useful in unexpected ways. One of them gave me my next chance in pictures, after the job I have mentioned. It was one of those pictures where guns are flashed about. They wanted someone to shoot a mirror out of Lya de Putti's hand. Ex-trooper Reginald Truscott-Jones (that was my name when I was born 38 years back) was able to do that. He was also able, when placed at one end of a room with a pistol, to hit a half-crown placed at the other end. So he it was who got the job as sharpshooter in "The Informer" at Elstree and made another step on the switchback (it was nothing so simple as a ladder) to something better.

Many success-story merchants advise concentration on one line of industry. I'm not so sure.

My last period of being broke, during which I acquired quite a skill in getting meals on the cuff, ended 12 years ago in meeting Joe Egli at a bus stop in Hollywood. Joe Egli came from the Paramount casting department and I have been with the company ever since.

Look! I don't know. I love gin rummy, but in gin rummy you are at the mercy of the deck, and I get the damndest hands. Bridge is different. I think I could make a fair living out of bridge. Games of skill suit me better than games of chance. In case you think I place too much faith in my not too great intelligence, let me admit that when I went on losing games of chess I

## RAY MILLAND'S COLUMN

This is the second article of a series by the famous film star, who has been visiting his native England.

I lay awake all night till six in the morning figuring out how I might have avoided defeat. It was the road to the lousy bin. I gave up chess.

NO, it isn't just luck that gets you places. Once I was on vacation at Salcombe in Devon and I thought it would be fun to cross the Channel to Calais in an open boat. A small inboard motor will take you nicely over a smooth lake without navigation skill, but for a trip of 180 miles in the Channel you have to think of rough seas, tides, currents and victualing.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

A misconception about entries cost today's declarer his game contract. South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH ♠ 10 8 7 4

♦ A J 3

♣ A Q 6 3

WEST ♠ A 6 2

♦ 8 7

♣ 10 8 5 4

♠ K J 3

♣ A Q 10 8

SOUTH ♠ 9

♦ K 10 6 5 3

♣ 9 2

♠ A Q 4 3 2

The bidding:

West opened the trump eight; dummy's nine was put in, and East, sure that he had nothing to gain by covering, unhesitatingly played low. South probably should have overtaken with the ten, to lead the singleton spade toward dummy, but he was in even better position when, having led toward his own spade nine, East ducked and West's ace was driven out.

West persisted with his trump-leading idea, and the ace was cor-

rectly played to hold the lead on the board. Now the spade queen was led through East, who of course covered with the king. South ruffed—and was now in a strong finishing position.

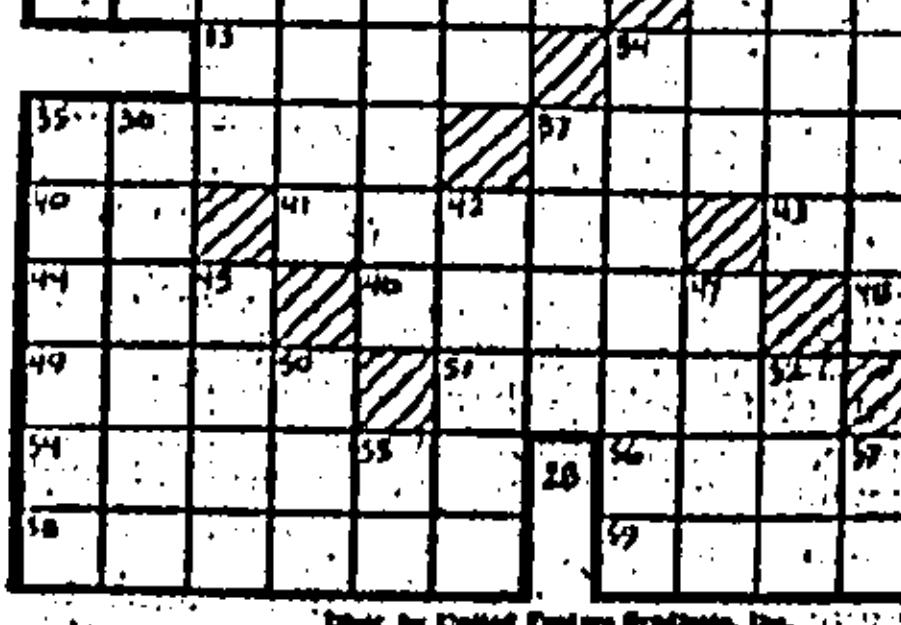
There were two key cards concerning which there should have been very little doubt at this point. One was the trump queen; the other was the spade jack. The latter had been definitely located when West took the first spade lead with the ace—surely he would have won with the jack if he had held that card. As for the heart queen—well, it was inconceivable that West would have led away from a potential trick of that description; hence, it was 99 per cent marked in the East hand. On that obvious analysis South should have cashed the club ace, ruffed a club, then led another spade through East for a ruffing finesse. Whether East covered then or later South would ruff, draw East's trump queen, then lead to the diamond ace and take the fulfilling tricks with long spades.

South, however, failed to appreciate his opportunity. With the evident thought that the diamond finesse would have to succeed, for a needed entry to dummy, he tried that finesse, and when East won and led back the heart queen, South was through. Indeed he went down three tricks.

## Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS
- Good-natured
  - Little (slang)
  - Long time
  - Water nymph
  - Travel to Siberia
  - Flashes more
  - Places to sleep
  - Lid
  - Pair
  - Kind of love
  - Stipulated
  - Hint (abbr.)
  - Atmosphere
  - Genus of mosquito
  - Shirt button

- DOWN
- Land to water
  - Yard
  - Meal not prepared for guests
  - Part to orth
  - Look over
  - Worm Indian
  - Period of time
  - Norm king
  - Ancient city
  - English version (abbr.)
  - Dinner course
  - State of Maryland
  - Woodland dwelling

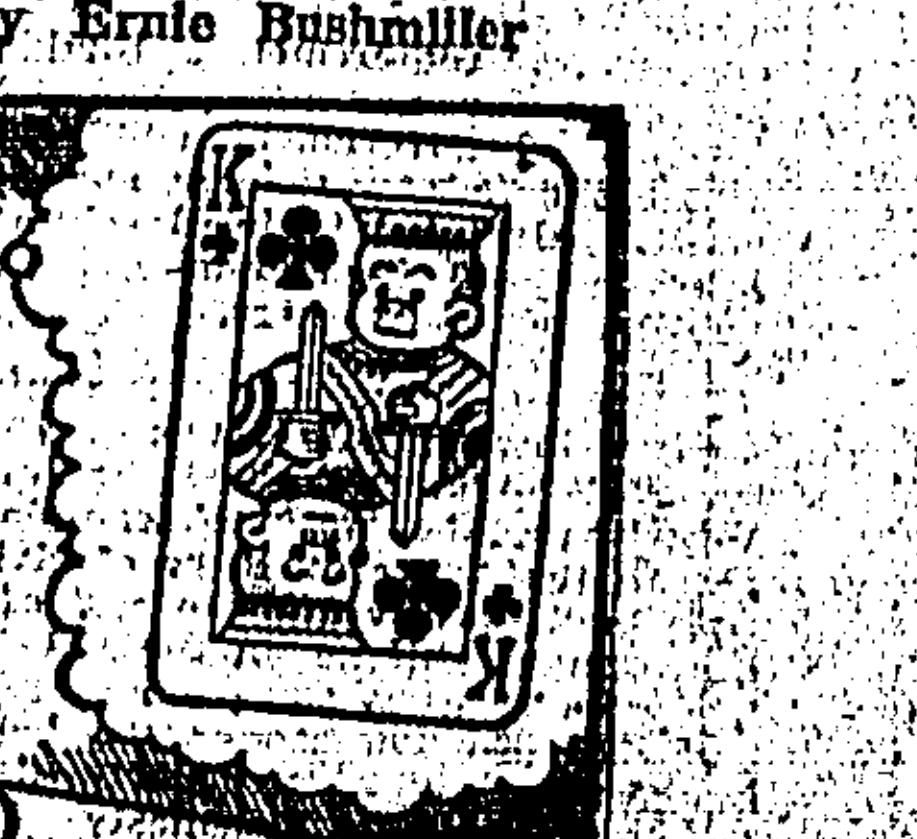


## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- SHIRT
  - MEAT
  - WORM
  - INDIAN
  - PERIOD
  - OF
  - TIME
  - TRUNK
  - OF
  - SHIRT
  - BUTTON

- DOWN
- Baby's shoe
  - Yard
  - Meal not prepared for guests
  - Part to orth
  - Look over
  - Worm Indian
  - Period of time
  - Norm king
  - Ancient city
  - English version (abbr.)
  - Dinner course
  - State of Maryland
  - Woodland dwelling

## NANCY No Joker



By Ernie Bushmiller



## Food Situation Little Better Than Year Ago

Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, says that the world food situation is little better than a year ago and there will be critical shortages before the 1947 harvesting, states an Associated Press message.

Analysing the Orient's 1947 food shortages, Sir John said: "It is becoming each year more apparent that, apart from the damage wrought by the war, the Orient faces a formidable task in providing sufficient food for its growing population."

For many years there have been signs that agricultural production there is expanding less rapidly than the population. The latter half of 1946 witnessed privation in many areas, but the new crops are beginning and will bring a substantial improvement in diets.

In South China where transportation and distribution were disrupted, famine prevailed in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

### Position in Japan

In Japan after the farmers and fishermen had eaten normal diets estimated at 2,000 calories it was revealed that they were receiving only about 1,400 calories to the rest of the population, and appreciable imports would bring these groups to a nutritional basis.

Korea, which had a pre-war export of upwards of 1,000,000 tons of rice annually had been transformed into a deficit area.

In the Philippines, rice supplies, though improved over last year, would continue to be short and make even scarcer.

In Malaya, for lack of normal imports, rice was down in the latter part of 1946.

In Formosa, Indo-China, Siam and Burma, all normally rice exporting areas, rice was adequate for local consumption and the pre-war standard was maintained.

Sir John said the Japan output was "almost at the pre-war level, despite lack of fertilisers."

Likewise, wheat in North India and North China promised to reach close to the pre-war yield.

## Marine Weighed Less Than 4lb.

Twenty-two years ago, a little three months old boy, weighing only 3 lb. 10 oz., was suffering from pyloric stenosis—stoppage of the entrance from the stomach into the intestines. He was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street, London, and was almost unconscious when he was admitted. An operation, performed immediately, saved his life.

That small child is today John Kenneth Stacey, a successful long-distance runner and boxer, weighing over 11 stones.

During the war he served in the Royal Marines on HMS Sussex and HMS Uganda.

## Pipes Under Road To Melt Snow

A highway snow-melting system using hot water pipes imbedded in the concrete is ready for test at Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, reports Associated Press. The test stretch is a 600 foot, two-lane roadway leading uphill. Hot water at 165 degrees Fahrenheit will be circulated in the pipes during snows. Anti-freeze will keep the water from freezing when the system is not operating.

Engineers expect the system will remove at least one inch of snow or one-tenth of an inch of ice per hour, and give snow and ice free wheel tracks two or three feet wide.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"So many people seem to be afraid of a little work now—everybody making such a fuss about not being able to buy electric dishwashers!"



LENZ, THE YOGI, giving a demonstration of Yogi in front of a BBC television camera. Television viewers saw him take a piece of ordinary cotton wool and, after he had undergone breathing exercises, the cotton wool at his suggestion, slowly smoked, flamed and burnt itself out.

## Eight Nations Sending Missions To Antarctic

At least eight nations are sending or considering sending missions to the Antarctic. The most ambitious expeditions which are actually on the way or already in the Antarctic area are the British force now in Palmer Land, the American "Operation High Jump" under the command of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and a Soviet flotilla of 10 whalers which was reported recently to have left Russia for the frozen south.

The British have a group of scientists encamped where Byrd established his base on his previous expedition to Antarctica.

Only two brief statements appeared in the Soviet press about the southern mission. The first was made last spring and announced the Soviet intention to undertake both Arctic and Antarctic expeditions at an unannounced date. The last report said a 10-ship whaling flotilla had sailed under the command of explorer Voronin.

There will be two American expeditions to the southern continent this year. Byrd expedition will be followed by a privately financed expedition headed by a former naval commander.

The Norwegians are reported to be planning a joint Anglo-Norwegian scientific expedition for next season. New Zealand, which also has been talking about an Antarctic expedition, has long asserted a claim along with Australia to territory in the south polar region known as the Ross Sea dependency.

Chile and Argentina are considering sending Antarctic expeditions. The Chileans recently asserted in the press that all Antarctica belonged to them because it is an extension of the Andes mountains, states United Press.

## British Women Go Back To Industry

Nearly 5,000,000 workers are now employed on the manufacture of goods for Britain's home market—an increase of 432,000 on the prewar total.

The great postwar exodus of women from industry has ceased.

These are the most striking features of the manpower position in British industry for October last, according to figures just released by the Ministry of Labour.

There were 67,000 released during the month from the fighting forces and auxiliary services, who were reduced to 1,570,000. Another 75,000 ex-service personnel completed their release leave. The number of workers employed on supplies for the Forces also came down by 30,000, and was already 9,000 below the target of 500,000 fixed for the end of the year.

As a result of these changes, there were 109,000 more in industry, all but 10,000 entering the employment of firms making goods for the home market.

Metal and chemical industries continue to have the lion's share of recruiting, and there is still much ground to be made up in the textile, clothing, leather, wood and paper industries, while the building and civil engineering forces is still below strength, despite an increase in October of 10,000.

For the third month in succession, the number of women in industry increased, bringing their total to 5,809,000. This is well below the figure for the peak period of the war, but 700,000 more than in 1939.

## Migratory Birds As TB Carriers

Scientists at the South African Institute for Medical Research are studying the possibility that migratory birds are carriers of tuberculosis, the virus of yellow fever and malaria parasites, says Dr. B. de Meillon, the Institute's entomologist. He declared that if this theory is proved, "it will necessitate the wholesale slaughter of migratory birds," reports Associated Press.

## Relics May Shatter Jap Myths

A Japanese scientist has announced the discovery of ancient relics that may shed new light on Japan's early history and scientifically disprove the myth that the Japanese people originated with the Sun Goddess 2,500 years ago, reports United Press.

A group of American occupation personnel and Professor M. Yamasaki, of the Tohoku Imperial University, have discovered skulls, bones, broken pottery, smashed arrowheads and other relics possibly dating from the Stone Age.

It is hoped that the relics may enable researchers to trace accurately the ancestry to the Japanese people. Yamasaki said that the history of Miyato Island, where the relics were found, was clouded in the same mythology as Japan before the fifth century, when that country's history began with adoption of the Chinese character script.

Although rare specimens previously were unearthed 20 years ago, it was not until recently that the archaeological spotlight was thrust on Miyato.

Skulls shipped to U.S.

During an expedition, one American officer uncovered 20 skeletons which were shipped to the United States for further study.

Crude pottery with irregular V-shaped lines was also discovered. This led to the belief that the ancient Ainu may have used the island, 35 miles off Sendai, Japan, as a fortress against a strong race from southern Japan that eventually drove them out. Only a handful remain of Ainu today in Northern Hokkaido.

## CARNEGIE ART SHOW POLICY

International contemporary paintings will not be displayed at the Carnegie Institute until they are in a position "to achieve their former high standard." John O'Connor, Jr., a director of the Fine Arts Department, announced in Pittsburgh.

For the Forces, the same policy was followed after World War I, when no European paintings were shown until 1920. Mr. O'Connor said the present chaotic conditions in Europe "make a show inadvisable in 1947."

The annual Carnegie International Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings was started 50 years ago. However, because of the two World Wars, only 37 exhibitions were held, says United Press.

### Rupert and Ninky—8



In spite of what Tiggly says, Rupert takes the little figure to his mother. Mrs. East says nothing for a minute, then she, too, smiles. "No, Rupert," she murmurs quietly. "You can't have the china donkey, but you have given me an idea that we solve your problem and mine as well. I'll make a lovely cloth donkey for Bill out of this old curtain. If only I had some proper stuff for it. I'd be surprised. Tiggly suddenly interrupts. 'I can help you there,' she says. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

## Hitler Ordered Suicides

Adolph Hitler ordered his few remaining associates in the last moments of his shattered regime to commit suicide, but only after making airtight preparations for the destruction of their own bodies.

This was disclosed in an eyewitness account, released in Washington, which relates that Hitler spent his last days in a Berlin air raid shelter as a broken man, betrayed by most of his followers and hunted as a war criminal.

The document is the story of Hanna Reitsch, a German test pilot, says United Press. It is part of a series, "Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression," published by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States counsel for the prosecution of Axis war criminals.

Frau Reitsch lived in an air raid shelter in the Reich chancellery with Hitler and other Nazi leaders. She described his dwindling hopes and the suicide pact he made with Eva Braun, Dr. Joseph Goebbels and the few faithful followers who remained with him.

She quotes Hitler as saying: "Hermann Goerring has betrayed and deserted both me and his fatherland. Behind my back he has established connections with the enemy. And against my orders he has gone to save himself at Berchtesgaden."

### Poison Vial

Frau Reitsch said Hitler handed her a poison vial and said: "Hanna, you belong to those who will die with me. Each of us has a vial of poison such as this."

He then told her he did not want any member of the party to fall to the Russians alive. Nor did he want any of their bodies to be found. He made each responsible for destroying his own body.

Frau Reitsch's account says Frau Goebbels asked her to help with the slaying of the six Goebbels children. "I become weak," it is her belief that at the last moment Frau Goebbels "was not weak."

Hitler near the last ordered her and a General Grelm to leave the shelter and go in search of air support for Berlin. She was captured by the Allies while on this mission.

Mr. Jackson's series also includes a documentary account by Hitler's chauffeur, Erich Kempa, of how he helped to burn Hitler's body and that of Eva Braun after they committed suicide.

## HONOUR FOR COURAGEOUS ADMIRAL

An unprecedented military honour has just been bestowed on a 75-year-old naval officer who became a legendary figure in the Eighth Army during the Western Desert campaigns. He is Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Bart, and he has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 18th King Edward VII's Own Cavalry, a famous Indian Cavalry Regiment.

Admiral Cowan, who won the DSO in the Nile Expedition of 1899, was Flag Captain of HMS Princess Royal at the Battle of Jutland and commanded the British Force and the North American and West Indies Stations between the two World Wars, was told by the Admiralty in 1939 he was too old for active employment.

Not content to sit down when the country faced its greatest challenge, he wangled his way to the Middle East, where he got himself appointed liaison officer with the commando troops during raids in the Mediterranean Theatre and took part in attacks on the Dalmatian Islands and Bardia where he came under very heavy enemy fire.

This tough old man worked his way into the besieged fortress of Tobruk, where he appointed himself regimental naval liaison officer to the 18th Cavalry, and became a symbol of valour and chivalry to all ranks. He was always in the line, knowing the most complete contempt of shell fire.

He became extremely popular with all ranks, who considered him affectionately as a "mascot." The Admiralty was with the regiment in a very desert operation in which they took part until captured near Bir Hacheim in May 1942. The Germans were amazed at the age of the prisoner, who proved so intrepid in captivity that they were glad to repatriate him the following year. On his return to England he was awarded a bar to the DSO.

## Population Of German Zones

The Soviet Military Administration recently announced a population of 17,330,000 for the Russian zone of Germany, based on an October 30 census. This was an increase of about 1,100,000 over the estimated population of a year ago.

The Soviet zone is next to the British zone, the most populous in Germany. British zone figures have not yet been announced. The American zone, last third, with 16,652,335 inhabitants, states Associated Press.

SHOWING  
TO-DAY

★KINGS★

At 2.30, 5.10,  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Shout out the happy news! That glorious romance of the show world is heretofore Judy at her joyous best! A screenful of entertainers! Take your gal to see it!

**JUDY GARLAND**  
**FOR ME AND MY GAL**  
GEORGE MURPHY • GENE KELLY  
EGGERTH • BLUE  
Directed by BUSBY BERKELEY  
Produced by ARTHUR FREED  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

19 GREAT SONGS!  
And how she sings them!

GENE KELLY of "Pal Joey" stage famo! now screen star!

ALSO LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS  
ROBERT TAYLOR in  
"BILLY THE KID" M-G-M  
In Technicolor. PICTURE

## ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.  
A GRAND MUSICAL SHOW WITH BIG STARS, SWELL STORY!

SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT!

PAYNE • GRABLE • MATURE  
**FOOTLIGHT SERENADE**  
JANE WYMAN

Commencing To-Morrow: "FALLEN SPARROW"

★STAR★  
THEATRE  
THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB  
(BY COURTESY OF C. S. E.)  
presents

## "OUTWARD BOUND"

A PLAY IN THREE ACTS  
By  
SUTTON VANE  
PRODUCED BY BILLY WATERS  
THURSDAY, 9th; FRIDAY, 10th & SATURDAY, 11th JANUARY AT 7.30 P.M.  
BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.  
TELEPHONE: 58335  
SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50 & 80c.  
CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90 & \$1.00 (Including Tax).

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT  
Presents:

BLANCHE LITTLER'S  
ALL STAR COMPANY  
IN  
THE SPARKLING COMEDY  
"MADAME LOUISE"

By  
VERNON SYLVAINE  
DIRECT FROM ITS PHENOMENAL RUN  
AT THE GARRICK THEATRE  
OPENING MONDAY, 13th JAN., 1947,  
AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING OPENS FRIDAY, 10th JAN., 1947,  
12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.  
TELEPHONE: 58335  
SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50, 80c.  
CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90, \$1.00 (Including Tax).

## Election Plans In Singapore

Plans are now well under way for holding an election in Singapore for a new Legislative Council.

An expert, Mr. G. Hawkins, who was in the Malayan Civil Service for some years before the war, has arrived in Singapore from England to help prepare the final stages of legislation so that an election can be held as soon as possible, says Reuters.

After legislation, now almost complete, is laid before the Advisory

## Female Canaries May Also Sing

The American Veterinary Medical Association says that the female canary, which usually does not sing as well as her mate, can become a prima donna in a gilded cage if she is given injections of the male canary hormone known as testosterone. The hormone makes females sing like males, according to an article in the Association Journal. Dutch veterinarians were credited with discovering this method.

Council, an electoral roll will be compiled in Singapore. There will be two qualifications to vote—residence in Singapore for a certain fixed period, and electors must be British subjects.



# EUROPE FREEZES UNDER SECOND GRIM COLD WAVE

## JAP TERRORISTS IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, Jan. 6. Japanese terrorists in Brazil resumed action to-day by killing Masaji Suzuki here. Arrested for the crime were Sanzo Moshina and Hisamoto Mitaki, members of Japanese terrorist societies. The police said the two men possessed three revolvers and a Japanese flag.—United Press.

## INTEREST IN DAIREN INCIDENT

Washington, Jan. 6. The State Department to-day reiterated its request to Consul-General H. Merrell Benninghoff at Dairen to file immediately a full report on the alleged Soviet ultimatum to a United States naval vessel to leave that Chinese port.

The Consul was asked the first time a fortnight ago to report on the incident, but nothing has been received so far.

It is known that Benninghoff is required by the Russians to file his dispatches by Russian land wires, though allowed to use the State Department code.

The incident occurred when the Russian commander allegedly ordered the naval vessel to leave Dairen within 20 minutes after it had overstepped by two hours its 48-hour permit.—United Press.

## China's Aviation Crisis

Nanking, Jan. 6. China appealed to American aviation experts to help in solving the worst crisis in modern commercial aviation following the series of crashes which has taken more than 100 lives since Christmas.

China asked for the technical advice to prevent crashes, meanwhile setting up an Air Control Board similar to the United States Civil Aeronautics authority. Both the CNAC and CATC have excellent pilots and equipment but that is only a small part of an overall safety factor and not enough to prevent crashes caused almost entirely by weather.

Exports pointed out that pilots take off at their own discretion without the benefit of proper advice and supervision. Most experienced aviators agree that "China needs first foremost a well-trained government organization for all civilian flights. They suggested a broad programme for the reformation of the Chinese commercial aviation system, including the installation of the latest equipment for weather information, radar approach and emergency fields.—United Press.

## TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

military forces would exist until collective security under the United Nations has been fully established. Thereafter, he declared, the U.S. would be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but until then the nation must not invite attack by being militarily weak. He said:

"In 1946 the Army and Navy completed demobilization of their wartime forces. They are now maintaining forces which we need for national defence and to fulfil our international obligations.

"We live in a world in which strength on the part of the peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterrent to aggression. World stability can be destroyed when the nations with the greatest responsibilities neglect to maintain the means of discharging those responsibilities.

"This is an age when unforeseen attack could come with unprecedented speed. We must be strong enough to forestall any such attack."

The Army will be reduced to 1,070,000 officers and men by July 1, the President stated. Half of this number will be used for occupation duties abroad and the remainder will support them at home. During the 1949 fiscal year the Navy and Marine Corps will total 571,000 officers and men.

Even at these reduced levels the armed forces are encountering serious difficulties in obtaining sufficient men, Mr. Truman stated. "The occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires," he declared.

The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress. The development of a trained citizen reserve is also vital. This can best be accomplished through universal training.—United Press.

The winter's second severe cold wave, sweeping across Europe, is bringing snow to Rome, icy gales to the English Channel and industrial shutdowns from lack of coal in both Germany and Britain. The new wave has also killed 10 persons in Italy, where snow filled high mountain passes and temperatures went far below freezing point.

Snow fell in London and in the south of England, as cuts in electricity, ranging up to 10 percent, were ordered in some places.

It is freezing in Paris, but a slight rise in temperature is expected to-morrow. It even snowed on the French Riviera, but the snow melted at once.

Sub-freezing weather is reported from Holland and Switzerland, and international traffic to the latter country has been delayed.

In Berlin the temperature is 22 below zero. Confined to-day, and the City Council has curtailed all heat except enough to keep water pipes from freezing.

In Vienna, the cold struck as many homes were going without electricity, water and gas. Medical men said hundreds were treated at hospitals for frozen legs and arms.—United Press.

## Red Attitude To Chinese Constitution

Nanking, Jan. 6. "No new basis has been found for further peace talks," Tung P'i-wu, Communist spokesman, told a press conference to-day.

Tung said the Communists had put forward two basic conditions for resumption of the discussions: nullification of the action of the recently adjourned National Assembly and return to the military status quo of last January 13—but the Government was non-committal.

Since the PCC agreements have been violated the peace talks cannot be reopened unless a new basis is worked out, said Tung.

Government quarters and American observers had hoped the new Constitution might form a basis for renewed negotiations. Questioned on the Communist attitude to the new Constitution, Tung said convocation of the National Assembly in violation of the PCC decisions and the Constitution is a "gross error." He said a Constitution adopted by an illegal Assembly cannot be recognised by the Communists.—United Press.

## Arab Observers For London Talks

Jerusalem, Jan. 7. While Jewish moderates urged "action not words" to suppress terrorism and King Abdullah sailed for his visit to Turkey yesterday, Arab sources here said it was "virtually assured" that Palestine Arab would be represented at the London conference by observers, "but definitely not delegates."

This statement followed a conference between the Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Gurney, who is administering the government while Sir Alan Cunningham is absent in London, and Jamal Hussein of the Arab Executive.

Reliable government sources said that the subject discussed was the possibility of Arab delegates going to London.

As King Abdullah of Transjordan sailed in the Turkish President's yacht from Haifa at sunset, accompanied by his son Naif and his Foreign Minister, security measures to safeguard him kept the port closed while British destroyers escorted the vessel out of Palestine territorial waters.—Associated Press.

Press Anxiety Jerusalem, Jan. 6. Grave anxiety developed in the Holy Land to-day with the entire Palestine press featuring London speculation that strong action by the British Army was impending.

The suspicion was that martial law would be imposed as a prelude to partition inasmuch as prospects for a successful conclusion of the London talks on Palestine seemed to have dwindled.

Officials, however, denied that Sir Henry Gurney, Acting British High Commissioner, told Rabbi J. L. Fishman that martial law was imminent if terrorism did not cease.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi last night confirmed that flamethrowers were used in recent extremist attacks and threatened that they will be used in future attacks.

He admitted that the goal of the American zone import-export programme, and the expected economic benefits of the merger with the British zone, would be "delayed" unless there was relief from the present sub-zero temperatures, which have forced the closing of many plants.

Clay said "American zone industrial production is at its lowest level in months," and explained that the cold wave's primary effect "has been the difficulty of moving coal."

American Businessmen He denied recent reports alleging that the American Army was trying to keep American businessmen out of Germany. He said the Army quota of 150 businessmen in Germany at any given time has never been filled.

He said, however, that many businessmen have come to Europe without making proper preparations, such as obtaining Treasury licences to deal in occupied territory, and therefore were refused permission to enter Germany.

The Military Government has particularly encouraged the entry of three types of business representatives, Clay added—those who own property in Germany and wish to inspect their holdings; those under the jurisdiction of the military government's property control branch; American buyers for German merchandise, and those who are interested in seeing what chances there are for producing in Germany components of products made in the United States and for which they are willing to pay dollars.—United Press.

## Soviet Radio Station In China Closed

Shanghai, Jan. 6. The only Soviet radio station in China, known as the "Voice of the Soviet Union," has been closed by orders of the Chinese Government, despite diplomatic action by the Soviet Embassy in Nanking in an effort to continue broadcasting.

The closure followed the issue of orders on December 31 that all stations, except 18 authorised by the government, must close and dismantle their equipment.

The Soviet station continued to operate during diplomatic action. It was established during the war by the Tass Agency, which owns and operates it.

Russians in Shanghai, mostly White, contributed financially to its operation. The station broadcast in English, Russian and Chinese.—United Press.

## New York-Bombay Air Service

New York, Jan. 7. A direct commercial air service between New York and Bombay was inaugurated yesterday with the departure of the Trans-World plane, "Taj Mahal," carrying 20 passengers.

The flight also inaugurated a direct service to Lybia airport, serving Palestine.—Associated Press.

Delayed Due To Storms New York, Jan. 6. The Trans-World Airlines' new service from New York to Bombay via Palestine was delayed to-day when its Constellation plane was grounded here by storms and bad visibility.

The Constellation was expected to start its inaugural flight across the Atlantic this morning.—United Press.

## M.C.C. Revise Cricket Rules But Make No Drastic Alterations

London, Jan. 7. The Marylebone Cricket Club, in presenting the first complete revision of the rules of cricket for 63 years, have made no drastic alterations.

Either, the M.C.C. has taken pains to remove the present ambiguities and put the laws in logical sequence. Revision of the rules, which will come into effect in 1948, is necessitated by one of the biggest tasks in cricket legislation. The M.C.C. studied a vast number of replies and comments on their proposals for the revision laws, which were given world-wide circulation in 1946 before preparing the final report, the draft of which is to be submitted to a special meeting at Lords on May 7.

When the expected formality of their adoption has gone through, copies of the new laws will be despatched to cricketers in all parts of the world.

13 RULES LESS The draft of the new laws published to-day contain 47 rules, a reduction of 13 on the existing number. They are divided into five sections: A—Players, umpires, and scorers; B—Implementation of the game.

## Definite Olympics Ban On Axis Participation

London, Jan. 6. The International Olympic Committee to-day reiterated flatly that both Japan and Germany will be barred from the 1948 Olympics, ending the rumours which the authorities consider may have been an organised campaign in favour of the former Axis countries.

It was to squash the rumours openly that the Committee decided to reaffirm its position. The rumours concerned Germany more than Japan, and seemed to be based on the suggestion that it would help German self-respect and favour democratisation to allow Germany to compete in athletics on an equal footing.

Puzzled by the origin of the rumours, the British believe they may have been wishful thinking by Germans and given impetus by Allied officers in Germany.—United Press.

## Jap General Tells Of Executions Of Airmen

Former Gen Ryukichi Tanaka of the Japanese Imperial Army to-day testified before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East that the executions of American fliers after the first raid over Tokyo in 1942 were ordered by Japanese Imperial Headquarters over the opposition of Premier Hideki Tojo and Hattori Kimura, who were War Minister and Vice-Minister respectively.

## Architect Chosen For UNO HQ

New York, Jan. 6. Wallace Harrison, who designed Manhattan's Rockefeller Centre, has been chosen by the United Nations Committee to direct planning for the United Nations' skyscraper headquarters in mid-town New York.

The Headquarters Committee also selected the United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, as chairman.

The Harrison selection was recommended by the UN Secretary General, Dr. Trygve Lie.—United Press.

## World Bank Securities

Palm Beach, Cal. Emilio G. Collado, United States Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, says the first securities of the world organisation will be offered to American investors during 1947.

Loan applications of Denmark for \$50,000,000, Chile for \$40,000,000 and France for \$500,000,000 must await sale of securities to make the funds available.

While first securities sales of the bank will be in the United States, later issues will be sold in other countries, Collado said.—Associated Press.

## SHORT OF COAL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Jan. 6. SCAP coal officials said to-day that coal for the heating of occupation buildings in the Tokyo-Yokohama area is now on a "day to day" basis because of a rail transportation tie-up, which in turn is due principally to a fuel shortage.

The officials disclosed that occupation installations use for heating about 1,000 tons daily. This amount was being furnished daily, and therefore there was no room for stockpiling.—United Press.

## MOSCOW DENIAL

London, Jan. 6. Radio Moscow denied reports published in a Changchun newspaper that Chinese Communists were receiving military supplies from Russia.—United Press.

Responsibility for Japanese mistreatment of war prisoners rests directly upon the War Ministry, Tanaka said.

Under cross-examination, Tanaka—known to the Japanese people as "The Monster"—gave the court a detailed picture of the structure of the Japanese High Command and the role played in the treatment of Allied prisoners of war.

His evidence was considered highly damaging since it links defendant Hideki Tojo and Hattori Kimura, Sado Araki and the other defendants who served in the War Ministry with atrocities committed in the field by Japanese troops.

Tanaka denied he was prejudiced against Tojo because of his failure to secure a bureau chief's position in the War Ministry in 1942. Tanaka termed this "slanders" and said: "I never entertained such an ambition."

"The Monster" glared from the witness box throughout the day, and when under cross-examination by Mr. Alfred Brookes and Mr. George Biewick, defence counsels, gave his answers in a rasping, deep-throated voice.

Tojo, who was Minister of War during the war years, smirked throughout the afternoon session.—United Press.

## Reorganisation Of Tudeh Party

Teheran, Jan. 7. With elections to the Persian Parliament only five days off, reports were circulated here yesterday of the "reorganisation" of the Tudeh Party, the country's Left Wing political faction.

Observers assessed this announcement as "a last minute move" to gain support in the elections, for which the party as yet has not put forward any candidates, though polling is on next Saturday. In fact, recently it announced that it would boycott the elections.

Press reports quote Tudeh leaders as saying that they are drafting a programme based on "the form of government enjoyed by England, Norway and Sweden, that is, Parliamentary Democracy" and a policy of "peace and international co-operation."—Associated Press.

## SPECTACULAR SKI JUMP

Bear Mountain, N.Y., Jan. 6. With a spectacular jump of 140 feet, Artie Devlin, national amateur ski champion, won the Torger Toide Memorial Jump to-day.

The memorial honours one of Norway's greatest athletes who came to the United States before the war and joined the U.S. Army on the outbreak of war. He was killed fighting in Italy.—United Press.

## China-Bound Plane Forced Back

Shanghai, Jan. 6. The China-bound Philippines Airlines' plane turned back to Manila this morning when only two hours distance from Shanghai when fog and rain made a landing dangerous.—United Press.

## Tried To Burglar Red Cross

Yokohama, Jan. 6. The Eighth Army announced to-day that four Japanese who were caught in the act of burgling an American Red Cross warehouse were tried to-day by the Provost Court and sentenced to from one year to 18 months.—United Press.

## To Combat Korean Black Market

Seoul, Jan. 6. Clamping down on the black market, General John Hodge, American Military Governor in Korea, to-day ordered that, starting on January 10, personnel of the 24th Corps will be limited to 50 yen expenses. For purchases above that amount, American troops will require special permission.—United Press.

## NEW ARMY CHIEF

Washington, Jan. 6. The United States Army announced that Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay would succeed General Joseph McNarney as Commander of U.S. Army Forces in Europe.

## Malaya Chinese Leader Wants US Troops To Go

Singapore, Jan. 6. The well-known Chinese leader, Tan Kah-kee, who is chairman of the Singapore Chinese Federation for Peace and Democracy in China, to-day sent a telegram "to all Chinese compatriots" in China, through Chinese newspapers in Hongkong, Shanghai, Nanjing, Yenan, Chungking and Tientsin, urging the Chinese people to support the "student movement for the expulsion of American forces."

## LIQUIDATION OF KIANGSU POCKET

Nanking, Jan. 6. The Nationalist campaign to liquidate the Communist North Kiangsu pocket, which menaces the Shanghai-Nanking area, is "fast drawing to a successful close" after six months of fighting, the Hsin Min Pao said to-day.

The paper said the Communists are now compressed in a small area around Shuyang, 50 miles north of Hsueh, where they are reinforced constantly by new troops from Shanghai and making a desperate effort to maintain their last remaining foothold south of the Lunghai Railway. The main Communist force is concentrated in the Shuyang area, which is the only place in North Kiangsu where organised Communist resistance still exists. The area represents roughly about a tenth of the original Communist pocket.

There is usually heavy fighting in this district. Small Communist marauding forces are still scattered in many parts of North Kiangsu but the Nationalists are steadily mopping them up.

The paper said Nationalist military quarters believe all Communist resistance in North Kiangsu can be liquidated "within a very short time."—United Press.

## Alert For High Seas In Pacific

San Francisco, Jan. 6. The U.S. Navy reported to-day there were no fatalities and little damage, on Palmyra Island, though the Navy is maintaining its alert for a recurrence of high waters. The situation at present is described as "under control."

Radio reports direct from Palmyra station said the storm subsided last night, and the worst is apparently over. Beside the 100 naval personnel, it is known there are five civilian scientists and their families on the atoll. As far as is known there are five women and two children among those mounded with death if high waters return.

Warnings have been flashed also to Canton Island to expect high seas. There is no news from Christmas Island, where 70 army personnel and a British representative are stationed.

The Palmyra personnel are reported to have been gathered on Cooper Islet, which is the largest and highest of the 52 bits of coral comprising the atoll, most of which rise less than six feet above the surface of the sea. There is a runway on Cooper Islet from which an Army bomber was able to take off at the height of the storm.

The stormy seas are expected to continue for the next 48 hours in that sector of the Pacific.—United Press.

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The date for the change was not given.—United Press.

The telegram states: "The American forces in China infringe Chinese sovereignty, prolong the civil war and endanger world peace.

"The rape of a Peking girl student and the slander that she is a prostitute is intolerable and an insult to China's honour.

"The Student Movement in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai for the expulsion of American forces, vindicates national honour and upholds human rights."

The two-month-old Federation has launched a "Quit China" campaign and sent an appeal to President Truman with 100,000 signatures.

The message continues: "Despite our appeal the outrages have increased.

"All Chinese compatriots must support the present students' movement. America, being a democracy, should take note and withdraw (for the sake of international friendship).

"Refusal means the rejection of our friendship and calls for drastic measures to preserve our sovereignty and hasten the awakening."—Reuter.

## Conference To Discuss Antarctic

London, Jan. 6. The eight-power race for the Antarctic, which will continue to develop in the next few months, is expected in well-informed quarters in London to result in the summoning of an international conference later in the year to discuss the rival claims.

It is still not clear whether such a conference would be held directly under the auspices of the United Nations.

The extent of overlapping claims among the eight nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Norway, Australia, South Africa, Argentina and Chile—is now expected to be considerable, and New Zealand, as a power with possessions in the Antarctic, would also be an interested party, although its government is not despatching a fresh expedition.

For the United States, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Assistant Secretary of State, made it plain on December 27 that America has so far made no claims in the Antarctic, and admits none.

But this lack of precision may be remedied after the return of Admiral Richard Byrd's United States expedition to Little America, in the Bay of Whales.

Norwegian Claims Meanwhile, Norwegian claims to Antarctic territory have been reaffirmed in an authoritative statement issued in London. They include Bouvet Island, Peter I Island and a sector of the Antarctic mainland brought under Norwegian sovereignty by an Order-in-Council of January 14, 1939. This extends the limits of the Falkland Island dependencies in the west to the limits of the Australian Antarctic dependencies in the east.

As in other cases, the United States has reserved its right to contest these claims.—Reuter.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 20 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Tuesday, January 7  
Shanghai (see below)  
London (air) 3:30 p.m.  
Canton (air) 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, January 8  
Shanghai (see below) and South America, Canada (sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila (air) 10 a.m.  
Sydney (air) 10 a.m.  
Hongkong (sea) 10 a.m.  
Singapore (sea) 10 a.m.  
Batavia (sea) 10 a.m.  
Sourabaya (sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.  
Thursday, January 9  
Shanghai (see below)  
London (air) 10 a.m.  
Canton (air) 10 a.m.  
Manila (air) 10 a.m.  
Sydney (air) 10 a.m.  
Hongkong (sea) 10 a.m.  
Singapore (sea) 10 a.m.  
Batavia (sea) 10 a.m.  
Sourabaya (sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.

## TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

22W on 845 kc from 12:30-1:15 p.m., 620-720 p.m., and from 9-11 p.m., also on 535 mc.  
CBS, London and the Paramount Theatre Orchestra, 9:45, Commentary on the Test Match, 10:15, London Relay, 11:00, News, 7:15, London Relay, 11:00, News from Britain, 7:15, Ding Crosby and the Andrews Sisters, 7:30, Studio, 7:50, Melodrama, 8:15, Hawaiian Songs and Music, 8:30, A Choice of Colour, 8:30, Studio, 8:45, English Composers, No. 4, Vaughan-Williams, A Talk by the Rev. Father T. F. Ryan, 9:00, Studio, 9:15, The Federal Singers, 9:15, Albert Bandier and his Orchestra, 10:15, Variety, 11, Close Down.

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